

# Kentucky



# Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.

NEW SERIES, NO. 46. VOL. 3.

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BY JOHN BRADFORD.

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## LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17, 1826.

## MAYSVILLE TURNPIKE.

Millersburgh, Nov. 5, 1826.

JOHN BRADFORD, Esq.  
SIR:—We transmit you the Maysville Eagle, which contains the proceedings of the citizens of this place and its neighborhood in relation to the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike. Although you may differ with us upon the method proposed for its execution, yet, nevertheless, we are persuaded that you will let the views we have taken of the matter find a place in the "Gazette."

We are anxious that the work should be speedily accomplished, and are of opinion that the plan suggested by us will be the most certain to complete it forthwith; and give general satisfaction after it is completed.

At any rate let the Legislators have all the light upon the subject possible, and they will doubtless settle out the best course.

Respectfully,

Lewis Vimont, Ambrose D. Mann,  
Robt. E. Miller, William Talbot,  
Peyton Shumate, Joseph Miller,  
Cor. Com.

## TURNPIKE MEETING.

Pursuant to a public notice, a portion of the citizens of Bourbon and Nicholas counties assembled at the Meetinghouse in Millersburgh, on Saturday the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. The object of the meeting having been stated by Mr. Griffith, Lewis Vimont, Esq. was called to the chair, and Aquila Willett appointed secretary. A motion was then made that the Circular of the Maysville corresponding Committee should be read, which was decided in the affirmative.

A. D. Mann, then rose and observed, that he most cordially united with the citizens of Maysville upon the principle, that the great road from that town to Lexington ought to be speedily turnpiked; and that he really admired the enterprising disposition manifested by them in proposing to take the stock of the first four miles within themselves. But he said, that this was a project to be sincerely trusted would be accomplished by his country, and not like the Louisville canal, given up to a company of individuals to make princely fortunes upon. He, therefore, would read a preamble and resolutions, which he had hastily drawn up, that would fully embrace his views on the subject.

Kentucky is, doubtless, by this time, deeply impressed with the importance of Internal Improvements. If she is not, she should be; for they are of peculiar worth. They serve as a stepping-stone to wealth and independence. This branch of industry, when brought into operation, dispels the dark and lowering clouds of adversity which hover over a people, and place them fairly in the sunshine of prosperity. It is a fact, which will defy contradiction in truth, that for the last few years Kentucky has been in a most languishing condition, and all her well meant efforts to remove the weighty burdens of distress from the shoulders of her citizens has proved abortive. Her numerous remedial laws have disappointed the expectation of their projectors. They have been deceptive and delusive. Demonstrative proof has been given, that no relief can be of a permanent or durable nature, but that which is dug from the bowels of the earth. It, therefore, becomes the indispensable duty of the people of this commonwealth to rely no longer on the fanciful hope, that time, with its vicissitudes, will alleviate and soften the misfortunes under which they have so long laboured. Something of a substantial nature must be adopted before they can extricate themselves from the dilemma into which they have unfortunately been thrown. They must turn their attention to what nature has left undone.

Amidst the many transcendent blessings which have been showered down upon Kentucky, it is her misfortune to be distantly and remotely located from the sea board. Situated, however, as she is, in this respect, the means are furnished to overcome in part, the disadvantages arising therefrom. Her hills may dug down, her dales may be heightened. Abundant quarries of rock lie contiguous to her roads, to make them good, and level turnpikes, and thereby shorten the distance one half to the places of shipment, by the velocity they would give to wagons and other vehicles in conveying produce away, and bringing in return necessary articles of merchandise or a heavy order. Blinding her on the north, is a grand and majestic river, navigable for boats of every description to its mouth. Streams tributary to this run in different directions through her very heart, which are also navigable for a few days, for small boats, in the spring season of the year. The reliance, however, which has been placed upon them for transportation, has been injurious rather than beneficial to enterprising men, latterly. For instead of shipping their produce from Louisville or Maysville in the month of December, when it was in fair demand abroad, they have kept it frequently on hand until in March or April, to avail themselves of the convenience afforded them by those smaller streams, when, upon reaching its place of destination, it would scarcely defray the expense of transportation. But the day is gone by which justified traders in this state to wait upon the spring freshets. The great valley of the Mississippi, to the west of us, now "blossoms as the rose," and by its enormous surplus, will, in a few years, completely glut the commercial depot of the west, before it can possibly be reached with flat boats, from this or any other quarter of Kentucky, except that immediately on the banks of the Ohio. Moreover, the country up as far as Pittsburgh, adjacent to the river, will avail itself of the canal at Louisville, and send its traders off much earlier than it has hitherto been accustomed; thereby reaching market with its produce much earlier than is practicable for boats to get out of Licking, and other streams of its size.

Maysville is destined to be the emporium for this quarter of the state. Yes, before we can ever be a prosperous people, this prediction must be literally fulfilled. The accomplishment of the canal at Louisville will alone ensure it. Then it is imperious that some plan should be uniting upon to turnpike the road to that point; because it is the highway upon which the wealth of Bourbon, Nicholas, Harrison, and all the adjoining counties, must travel. But it is admitted that such streams as Licking are constantly navigable, 'tis to be imagined, that in 5 years from this time, N. Orleans will be the martket to which our trade is directed. No: New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore will supersede that place entirely. The excavation of a canal through the state of Ohio, which is now in rapid progression, to connect the waters of the Ohio river with those of Lake Erie, will open an entire inland water communication from Maysville to the city of New-York. Then will Kentucky turn her attention to a steady and healthy market, and abandon New-Orleans to Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Should the contemplated turnpike be commenced next spring, scarcely will it be completed before boats, richly loaded with produce, will be plying through the very bosom of Ohio. But independently of the Ohio canal, there is one in contemplation from Wheeling to the metropolis of our government, which, if accomplished, will still open a more direct communication with the eastern and western cities. The good work of internal improvement is going on in other states most gloriously; and shall Kentucky remain an idle spectator of this sublime scene, standing in a mire of mud up to her neck? New-York will, in a short time, from the products of her canal, exempt her people entirely from taxation; and it is believed, that the stock of the one in Ohio will be so lucrative as to enable her to tread in the same track. Pennsylvania, by means of a canal, is turning her coal mines into money; and furnishing a livelihood for many of her citizens, who, otherwise would have been without business. New-Jersey is occupied in cutting one to convey her manufactured articles and iron ore to market. A canal is nearly completed, which, when done, will bring together the waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake. In short, there is no section of America but which acknowledges the utility of internal improvements, and is making preparatory arrangements to profit by them. Evidence in the greatest abundance is on record, to prove that the wealthiest countries on the face of the globe, are those that have paid the most attention to this branch of industry. Holland, by excavating canals, has reaped the rich harvest of her labors, and has shown an example to the world, that they are of incalculable advantage. But we have testimony nearer home, that they are not only useful but profitable.

Let us for a moment imagine that we shall never find it necessary to make our shipments from Maysville, is the necessity of the contemplated turnpike destroyed? There is not a road behind the mountains more travelled than the one alluded to—none scarcely in America that would be, were it turnpiked. It may almost be considered as the great highway from Maine to New-Orleans. But were it in complete repair, travellers would visit this state in a ten fold degree. There are many inducements to attract the traveller and man of pleasure hither; but they are overbalanced by a muddy, misery, rough and hilly road. Scotland may boast of her romantic highlands; England of her gay regions; and France of her vine covered hills—but Kentucky can boast of her salubrious climate, her fertile fields and her well timbered forests. Visit whatever portion of the world you may, the country between this and Lexington presents as delightful an aspect to the eye of the traveller as any ever witnessed; and hence it is the desire of every one going from east to west, from north to south, to feast his imagination upon it. But this is not the only inducement to the man of pleasure. The mineral springs in this state have already attained an exalted character abroad for the superior quality of their water; and its beneficial effect in restoring the afflicted to health. The places have hitherto been neglected in consequence of their remoteness; but when our canals and our highways shall be completed, they will become the greatest places of fashionable resort in America. The mode of travelling will be rapid and pleasant, and a new and brilliant era in the state of affairs will be constituted. Business will revive. The sweet sound of the saw and the plane, the hammer and the anvil, and all mechanical instruments will be heard with additional life and vigor. The industrious farmer will not then toil over his plough and sickle in vain: he will be stimulated to pursue his avocation with diligence, by the ample manner in which he will be remunerated.

But this is not all. Many individuals are now out of business, and therefore are forced to seek a home in some more propitious state or territory. This work would not only be the cause of retaining those citizens, but of furnishing them with a livelihood. Others who possess property, and have unfortunately become embarrassed, would meet with an opportunity of disenthralling themselves, by working their hands and teams. Moreover, as soon as the first rock is broke, money will begin to circulate, and the whole community will enjoy it as a common fund. But in addition to all this, state pride alone ought to be sufficient to carry the work into execution.

It is desirable on many accounts that this turnpike should be a state concern. Individuals will, in the last resort, take the stock; but many, who would like to share the great dividend, it will annually yield, are from a multiplicity of circumstances, not now able to become stockholders; and hence it would be monopolized altogether by capitalists. Every member of the commonwealth ought to enjoy the peculiar advantages emanating from it—not the wealthy exclusively. Besides, the system of incorporating individual companies is, in many ways, objectionable. Should this road be turnpiked at the expense of the state, it will be a common concern, and in a few years would afford a sufficient revenue to defray the expenses incidental to government.

It may be contended, however, by the citizens in the more remote counties, that they will enjoy none of its benefits, and therefore they will array themselves in opposition to it. But will they be so selfish as to oppose a measure pregnant with the utmost good, merely because it does not operate immediately upon them? They would deserve equally as much ridicule as the old woman who, because rain for a time did not descend upon her vegetation, prayed that none might fall elsewhere. There is no section of the state that will not enjoy the happy effects resulting from this turnpike. Yes, even the humblest individual will be a co-partner in the blessings it will disseminate. The tax which he is periodically dunned for, will ultimately be entirely superseded by it. Exclusively of all this, it is necessary that the work should be commenced somewhere, and why not at Maysville? That place is

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17, 1826.

[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.]

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

the point at which the greater portion of travellers first touch the Kentucky shore; and this circumstance within itself is sufficient to give it the preference over all others. It is sincerely hoped that no county in Kentucky will oppose so laudable an object, on the score of sectional feeling. There is too much magnanimity among our people to suffer them to make such frivolous objections. They are aware that the mail which brings them the daily tidings from the large commercial cities, and from the theatre of American politics, has to be transported upon this highway. The merchant, the politician, and indeed almost every citizen, experiences a deep degree of regret in the winter and spring, in consequence of the irregular manner in which he receives his letters and papers. To say nothing of the vexation occasioned by these irregularities, it is not unfrequent that severe losses are sustained by them, by robbery and detention.

After every other objection has been overpowered, it may be said that Kentucky is too poor to undertake a work of so much magnitude. Why, truly, \$250,000 is a round sum of money, and it will take that amount to complete the road the first sixty-five miles. But shall this sum be a consideration sufficient to check the commencement of the work? If Kentucky has not the funds within her, the general government will, doubtless, lend her whatever balance she may need. Congress will certainly pay due attention to any application that may be made for a loan. It cannot fail to find a deep interest, that a work of so much importance should be speedily carried into execution. Unless it is done, the mail in a distant period must cease to run at the breaking up of winter. But the general government will be friendly to it, on other accounts. The members of Congress from the west and south west, and all governmental officers, have to travel upon this highway through the course of the year. Again, in the event of war, it would be highly serviceable in transporting troops to defend our frontier or sea board. In truth, it would be a strong link in the chain which binds the several states together, composing the American Union. Therefore, assistance may confidently be expected from the general government; and with more certainty than otherwise, because it has never distributed one dollar of its funds in this state since the ratification of peace with Great Britain.

Resolved, That this meeting is of the opinion that it will be to the interest of Kentucky to turnpike the road from Maysville to Lexington, at her own expense, forthwith; and to extend the work as early as possible thereafter in a south westwardly direction. Resolved, That our senators and representatives of Bourbon and Nicholas, be requested to use every effort in the next legislature to carry the above design into execution. Resolved, That the editor of the Eagle be requested to publish the foregoing proceedings in his paper. LEWIS VIMONT, Chairman. A. WILLIOTT, Secretary.

## LOUISVILLE PUBLIC DINNER.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE GAZETTE.  
In our last number we briefly noticed the PUBLIC DINNER, given at Mr. Porter's Tavern; in this place on the 3rd instant. We have since been furnished with a copy of the TOASTS, and some other matters intended for publication, by the Committee who superintended the arrangements, which will be found below.

### TOASTS.

1. Our country and its Institutions—While we love the former, let the only contest be among ourselves, who shall contribute most to the safeguard of the latter.

2. The President and constituted authorities of the United States—They are entitled to our reverence; in respecting them, we respect ourselves.

3. The two late parties in this Commonwealth—Honestly differing in opinion; they are like the peevish man and wife, who united, jar, but still are loth to part.

4. Our present table of political communists—Patriots, like christians, though divided into sects, can harmonize in brotherly feeling; may this be a precedent for the termination of all future family quarrels.

5. Popular favor—As it is in a virtuous Republic a free gift, may it be always (like the ring of Alexander,) bestowed on the most worthy.

6. Representative Republicanism—First planted with effect on this continent; it grows like mustard seed, of Holy Writ; may it soon overshadow the earth.

7. The Rights of Man—Hitherto the chief spoil of ambition; may they henceforth be the holiest incense on the Altar of Patriotism.

8. The State sovereignties—Alike the Palladium of the Union and of liberty.

9. The Army of the United States—Its peace establishment should ever be the miniature of its giant form in war; reflecting all its moral, without the incumbrance of its physical strength.

10. The Navy of the United States—Old Neptune smiles to see his azure fields ploughed by the ships of freemen.

11. The People—May they never forget that they are sovereign.

12. The immortal memory of Washington—The observed of all observers."

13. The memory of Jefferson—The grave holds his ashes, but the heart of his universal country is in the cenotaph of his virtues.—"He has filled the measure of his country's honor."

14. The memory of John Adams—His virtues makes us forget his errors.

15. The Revolutionary Patriots—A separate constellation in the firmament of fame.

16. General Andrew Jackson—His fame and that of his country are inseparable.

17. Our respected Guest, General Joseph Desha, Governor of Kentucky—The firm advocate of Republican principles.

18. George M. Bibb—Distinguished as a sound politician, an able jurist, and a virtuous citizen; he needs but be named to be honored.

19. Hon. John Rowan—An attic pillar either in the forum or in the Senate.

20. Our distinguished Guest, Col. Thomas H. Benton—The firm and enlightened statesman.

21. The memory of Isaac Shelby.

22. The memory of Charles Scott.

23. The memory of Colonel William Campbell—The Hero of King's Mountain; the soldier and patriot—he fought, he conquered, he lived for his country.

of the General Government.—The spirit of despotism which has hovered over Europe, and excited coalitions there against the right of the people to govern themselves, has moved across the waters, and is busy in endeavouring to undermine, by secret influence, the sacred principles of the American Governments. Regular succession, established precedents, court patronage, court influence and favoritism, are now talked of and inculcated, with unblushing impudence—the plain rights of the mass of the people, to mode, reform, amend, and alter their government, are questioned; and he who takes the part of the people, is denounced; the foundation of suffrage and representation is denied, by denying that the representatives should agree with their own will to conform to the will of his constituents. I was going on with this detail, and some exemplifications, but am interrupted, and must hasten to a conclusion, leaving you to supply that which I would have written.

It is time for all honest men, who are in truth, lovers of the principles of the American Government, state and federal, to unite; and by one mighty effort, to bring back in fashion, and in vogue, the old fashioned principles of 1776 and 1801. Your letter of the 29th was handed me last night, at an hour when it was impossible to return an answer in the time desired.

My best wishes will be with you on Thursday, but necessity, which fetters inclination, like the bolts and locks of Tyrants, to the body; which opposes the will, and confines the Oyster, to his rock, prevents me from meeting you at Louisville.

Your friend,

GEO. M. BIBB.

## FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING TOWN PROPERTY.

1. THAT excellent TAVERN STAND, at the lower end of Main street, Lexington, at the sign of the Eagle. The principle building contains 16 commodious rooms, 10 of which have fire-places; with a dry cellar under the whole house well pointed—an excellent Kitchen with lodging rooms for servants—a spring house, Wash-house and Smoke-house, all under the same roof—a Stable, Carriage house and Cow house, all built of Stone. The whole lot is enclosed with a Stone wall, mostly of rough work. Also, a good Well of never failing water, with a pump in it. The lot is 65 feet fronting on Main-street, and extends 212 feet back to Water-street.

Also, a LOT on the opposite side of Main st. from the above, on which is an excellent STONE STABLE, and a well of never failing water.

Also, an unimproved LOT fronting on Short-street 30 feet, and running back 200 feet.

Also, two unimproved LOTS fronting on Secon-d street, and running 150 feet towards Short-street, adjoining the lots of William Adams and Mrs. Russell.

Also, about two and a half acres of GROUND, between Short and Second-streets, and bounded by the three last mentioned lots, with two small tenements on it.

Also, a SMALL LOT on the Georgetown road, opposite Mr. Headington, fronting on the Georgetown road 70 feet, and back 150.

Also, a LOT fronting on Main-street (nearly opposite the Georgetown road) 35 feet, and running back 150 feet.

Also, a small QUARRY LOT back of the last mentioned lot.

As my principle motive for selling the above property is to discharge two sums of money, one \$870 due to the Bank of the United States, and another of \$600 due to the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a sum equal to the amount of those two debts, or a release from them, will be expected, and for the balance a credit of one, two, three and four years.

WILLIAM PALMETER.

October 20, 1826—42<sup>nd</sup>

## ELEVEN TH CLASS, GRAND MASONIC HALL LOTTERY.

To commence Drawing in a few days.

### SCHEME:

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## FOREIGN.

The Philadelphia Gazette gives the following extracts of a letter from St. Jago de Cuba, dated the 21st Sept.

We were visited on the morning of the 16th inst, between three and four o'clock, with one of the most awful earthquakes that has been felt here for fifty years past, at which time nearly one half of the town destroyed.—There were two shocks, the second more severe than the first, and the duration of each was about one minute. The noise resembled the rumbling of heavy loaded wagons dragged over a paved archway, and finished with a tremendous explosion like the simultaneous discharge of an immense number of cannon. The confusion was unexampled—men, women, and children suddenly leaveng their beds and running in every direction; some with little clothing on; many entirely naked. The most pitiful cries and shrieks were heard from these terrified people who were to be seen running to the Cathedral and offering up their hurried devotions of the moment; some were stupefied with fear, some crossing and beating themselves with great zeal, others calling loudly on the Priests to assist them with their prayers and holy water; indeed it seemed that most of them thought of and asked the aid of the Creator for the first time in their lives. It was generally supposed that from the weather being so close and sultry, that a repetition of the shock would take place. This however did not occur, and the priests have attributed this special Providence to the efficacy of their prayers. After the agitation had in some measure subsided, large tubs and bathing vessels were filled with water, which being blessed by the priests, the superstitious part of the people immediately got into the consecrated element and remained for nearly an hour up to their necks in holy water, supposing that it would protect them from another shock. But few houses were thrown down—no lives lost, and the damage was comparatively trifling. Numbers of large fish were observed jumping and playing about the vessels in the harbor, just before the shock.

## MEXICO.

The following articles of information from Mexico, we copy from the Baltimore Patriot and Gazette.

The Mexican Congress opened its session on the fourteenth September, with great formality, and every evidence of happiness and rejoicing was evinced by the people on the interesting occasion. The Congress was discussing the propriety of laying an additional duty on all cotton and linen goods, particularly the former, which it was feared would be entirely prohibited, should the law go into operation.

Our Minister, Mr. Pointsett, was ably exerting his talents and influence in protecting the interests of the United States, and it was hoped he would be enabled to convince the Mexicans of the impolicy of the measure at the present moment, while the country requires a supply of articles far beyond that which could be furnished from its own resources, and making it necessarily dependent upon others for many things of primary importance."

A correspondent has favored us with the following translation of a decree of the Mexican Government, which is interesting to all those who have, or contemplate connexions with, or investments in Mexico:

### First Secretary of State's Office.

His Excellency the President of the United States of Mexico has been pleased to send me the following proclamation:

The President of the United States of Mexico to the inhabitants of the Republic, greeting. The General Congress have made the following decree:

ART. 1. The Executive shall fortify the bar of the river Goazacoco.

ART. 2. He shall proceed immediately to prepare dwellings, &c. for the workmen and others, who may be sent thither for the security of commerce at that point.

ART. 3. With the concurrence of the State of Vera Cruz, he shall establish a settlement convenient to the said bar.

ART. 4. He shall proceed to open a carriage road, by contract, on such terms as he may think best, from the limits of the inland navigation of the Goazacoco, to the Pacific and Tehuantepec.

ART. 5. For the convenient construction of the road, he shall form a settlement and post a garrison at the fittest points, and buy the requisite land from the respective States.

ART. 6. He shall invite the neighboring States to co-operate in opinion the road provisionally; and afterwards; have it more solidly constructed.

ART. 7. The bar of St. Francisco and the Tehuantepec, is about to be opened, so as to admit boats from the ports of the South Sea; and the Executive, conjoinly with the State of Oaxaca shall form a settlement at the mouths of the bay of Tlalima, near the said bar.

### JOSE ARACADIO DE VILLALOA.

President of the Senate, BERNARDO GOZALEZ PEREZ DE ANGULO, President of the House of Deputies.

DEMETRIO DEL CASTILLO,

Secretary of the Senate.

JUAN GOMEZ DE LA PUENTE, Secretary of the House of Deputies. Therefore, let this be published and fulfilled, Palace of the Federal Government, Mexico, June 3d, 1826.

### GUADALOUPE VICTORIA.

To D. SEBASTIAN CAMACHO.

And I communicate the same to you, for your information, and that you may carry it into effect.

### GOD AND THE LAW.

Mexico, June 3d, 1826. CAMACHO.

Extract of a letter written by Dr. J. D. Fisher who is now in Paris, to a gentleman in Boston, under date of August 23d.

"The news of the decease of the venerable Ex Presidents, Adams and Jefferson, reached this city a few days since, and you can hardly conceive of the effect which this intelligence produced in the minds of our countrymen, and of the friends of liberal sentiments.

"The good and generous Lafayette shed tears when the news was read to him; and the Journals of the day spoke of it in the language of

"and have been wept with enigmas upon the

"and the rights of men. The

"their eventful lives, the immense

"they have, by their talents, fa-

"nce bestowed upon the world;

"and almost miraculous coinci-

"dents, say those papers, will serve

as themes for the Homers and Virgils of all future times."

In the same letter the writer observes that every thing of a political nature, which takes place in our country, is read here with avidity, and the state papers and public speeches of our statesmen are sought after with great interest. The speeches of our distinguished fellow citizens Lloyd and Webster, which they delivered in Congress the last winter, have been translated into French and published in a neat pamphlet. The public journals and reviews speak of them in terms of unqualified praise."

Spanish Privateer.—Capt. Fish, at this port from St. Johns, (P. R.) reports that a few days previous to his sailing, a large Privateer ship of eighteen guns, and 180 men from Cadiz, arrived at St. Johns, bringing with her a prize, a Colombian packet brig trading between St. Thomas and La Guaya, and several droggers, which she had captured on the Maine.—*ib.*

## DOMESTIC.

By passengers in Monday's stage from Louisville intelligence was brought to this place, that Randal W. Smith, the murderer of Dr. Brown, had been taken in Missouri and was lodged in the jail at New Albany, Indiana, on Sunday last.

*Frankfort Argus.*

John H. Eaton has been re-elected without opposition Senator in Congress from Tennessee for six years.

A treaty has been made with the Indians, extinguishing their title to two and a half million of acres of land, in Indiana. A party of 200 Shawanees passed through Indianapolis last month, emigrating to the Mississippi, among whom was a brother of the celebrated Tecumseh.

CYNTHIANA, Nov. 11.

*The Election.*—On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th, 7th, and 8th inst. an election was held in this county for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the State Legislature, occasioned by the death of Samuel Griffith, Esq. and in the counties of Scott, Harrison, Pendleton, Grant, Campbell and Boone, for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the 19th Congress, occasioned by the death of Col. James Johnson.—The following is the result:

### LEGISLATIVE ELECTION.

JOHN TRIMBLE, 500  
STEPHEN BANTON, 399

### CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

#### COUNTIES.

|            | McMullen. | Sanford. | Coleman. | Brown. |
|------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Scott,     | 619       | 260      | 169      | 100    |
| Harrison,  | 337       | 20       | 313      | 334    |
| Pendleton, | 63        | 11       | 74       | 39     |
| Campbell,  | 163       | 422      | 127      | 39     |
| Grant,     | 291       | 53       | 29       | 44     |
| Boone,     | 78        | 391      | 337      | 21     |

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.

*Antarctic Expedition.*—We have before us the draught of a memorial to be presented to Congress at its next session, praying that an expedition may be fitted out without delay, under the patronage of the United States, and proceed to acquire a more perfect knowledge of the northern parts of the American continent, or, if possible, to enter the more interesting and extensive field for enterprise, in the southern hemisphere. That a nation so celebrated for enterprise as the United States, should continue to act the Satellite, or at most a mere opaque globe illuminated with light borrowed from European Suns, when it has the materials within itself to constitute a luminous planet, is not for a moment to be admitted. We must in fact, take our station among the nations of the earth in science as well as politics and the sneers of querulous factotum, at "Light houses of skies," to the contrary notwithstanding, returning to our sister nations, "light for light." The Memorial, which is drawn up by Mr. Reynolds is a plain, sensible appeal to the good sense and patriotism of Congress, and has no reference to any particular theory—the object being to explore the Antarctic regions, for the purpose of making discoveries interesting to commerce, science, and to the fame of the United States. Should Congress patronize such an expedition, we have no doubt the people of the United States would be well pleased

—*ib.* however, the formidable list of names that will accompany *memoranda*, will afford the best testimony. It is thought that, should Congress decide the proposition, the expedition can be easily set forth by individual means; but it is preferred that it should be done by the government, and it is believed that one of our public vessels could not be better employed than on such a service.—*Patriot.*

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.

Captain John D. Henley, of the U. S. Navy, has been appointed to the command of the Baltimore station, and has taken rooms at Barnum's City Hotel.—*Patriot.*

In that place in winter, have returned, in good health, with several gentlemen who last spring left this state on a trading expedition to that country, having made a profligate trip.

An intelligent gentleman who came in with this company, is of opinion that the trade is improving; that merchants and traders from the interior of the neighboring provinces, now look to Santa Fe for their supply of merchandise, which renders that a place of considerable trade. We hope our government will take the earliest and most effective means of continuing the road and making treaties with the Pueblos, who, though not an interesting tribe, reside in our own territory; and the Comanches, a very numerous tribe who range, after the manner of the Araucans in the Mexican dominions, both of whom annoy our traders, not so much by hostile war, as by driving off their stock. We are informed that the latter tribe are very tenacious in the observance of a treaty, when made. From the best information we have received, we believe that treaties were made with the tribes just mentioned, the greatest difficulty in the prosecution of a profitable trade with our Mexican brethren would be surmounted. We understand that the Read Commissioners did not feel themselves authorized to treat with the Pueblos. We hope they may shortly receive authority to do so, and as a treaty has been signed by Mr. Poinsett, our Minister to Mexico, and that government we trust that liberty is therein given to treat with the Comanches.

Mr. Brown, the surveyor, reports the distance from Fort Osage to Santa Fe to be 780 miles.

Mathew and John Kincaid, who owned a ferry over the Gauley river\* in Virginia, have been convicted of burning a bridge over the same river, which ruined their ferry, and sentenced to pay \$ 600 each, to suffer three years' imprisonment, to stand in the pillory one hour on the second Monday of March in each year, and give bond for good behavior for seven years thereafter. *This is vengeance—wt Justice.*

Mr. Henry Wright, one of the engineers employed on the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and son of Judge Wright, was killed at the canal on Wednesday. He was leading his horse over a rough piece of ground, and having stumbled and fallen, the horse stepped upon his breast, in consequence of which he expired in thirty minutes.—*New-York Gazette*, Oct. 30.

SHAMEFUL IMPOSITION.—Some infamous villain has succeeded in imposing upon the publishers of the Newport Republican, a notice announcing the marriage of an interesting and very respectable young lady of this town, to an individual with whom, it is not probable, she ever had the slightest acquaintance. We sincerely hope, that the friends of the young lady will succeed in dragging the scoundrel from his lurking place, and inflict upon him the punishment his villainy so richly merits. If such wretches are to be suffered to go on, it will ultimately be impossible to tell who is, and who is not married, and many a happy and promising girl, may be ruined, by being held up to the world, as an associate with the lowest blackguard the country affords. As to the individual who has thus unceremoniously been without his consent, reported as united to the lady in question, we know but little, but that little induces us to a belief, that he has had no participation in the affair, and could not have even dreamt of it.

There should be some punishment unknown to our laws, inflicted on the villain who has been guilty of this infamous act of imposture, and he should be taught that female reputation and feelings are not to be trifled with. Not long since a respectable clergyman was imposed upon in the same manner, and probably by the same villain.

It becomes the good citizens of the town to use

proper means, to discover this dastardly assassin

who roves about, endeavoring to destroy the fame

of female excellence; and if discovered, we hope

he will be made an example of, to warn others

against the perpetration of such acts of villainy

—*Patriot.*

WE are authorized to say that the statement made by Foot is false—Mr. Yates does not know, nor to his knowledge, did he ever see Mr. Foot.

FROM THE KENTUCKY REPORTER.

MR. SMITH.—Believing that the public good not only, but much individual happiness may be promoted by a knowledge of the following facts, I therefore make them public and earnestly recommend Mr. Yates and his institution to all who are so unfortunate as to need his assistance.

THIS day two weeks since my niece Miss Owen of Shively, daughter of the late Col. Owen of Ky came to my house in company with her brother James D. Owen, (who also signs this statement) on her way to attend the institution of Mr. Yates, now at Lexington, to be relieved of an impediment of speech, with which she has been since her infancy afflicted. My feelings have seldom or never been more keenly excited than by her situation at the time. She seemed totally unable to utter a single word, or a single sentence without stammering. To day she has called again at my house on her way home. But how changed! She now speaks without the slightest impediment and as easily and fluently as any of us. She has attended Mr. Yates' institution ten days. What my feelings and those of my family now are, may be easily imagined but not told. I will only add, that I trust all who need it, will avail themselves of Mr. Yates' assistance while the opportunity lasts.

BENJAMIN DAVIES.

JAMES D. OWEN.

SCOTT COUNTY, Ky. Nov. 4, 1826.

I was at the house of Mr. B. Davis who signs the foregoing statement, on the evening of Miss Owen's return to it from Lexington after her attendance at the institution of Mr. Yates—and having had considerable conversation with her, I voluntarily and cheerfully add my testimony to the ease and fluency with which she converses. I have been acquainted with the family to which she belongs, and with herself a long time. Her impediment of speech was very considerable but she now seems entirely cured.

JACOB CREATHE.

TO STAMMERERS.

A sympathetic feeling for that unfortunate class of my fellow citizens who labour under impediments of speech, induces me thus publicly to address them. The painful deprivation of the pleasure of social intercourse, has afflicted me for thirty six years, and from hopeless

relief, rendered me an object of pity and com-

iseration to all who knew me. I was encouraged by favourable representations, and hopes of relief, to apply to the agent of Mrs. Leigh, Mr. Yates at Lexington, and I now have the pleasure to announce to the public, that after two days attendance at his institution, I feel myself entirely cured of my stammering, and can speak, and read, and converse, with the same ease and fluency that others do. With sincere feelings of gratitude to the Author of all good, who has indeed caused the tongue of the stammerer to be unloosed," a d to Mrs. Leigh, through whose benign discovery the gracious promise has been fulfilled, I make this public acknowledgement for the restoration of my speech.

BENJAMIN TUTT.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 11, 1826.

In the language of an Eastern Editor on a similar occasion we may with propriety say—“We have seen with our own eyes—what we have heard with our own ears, or we could not believe it.” One of the greatest lies of the age is that discovered by Mrs. Leigh, by which the most inveterate stammerers can be restored to perfect speech. We have heard much of this but we have now seen and heard its effect.” Mr. Benjamin Tutt of Lexington, well known to the public as one of the worst of stammerers, has been enabled to speak with perfect ease and fluency at the institution of Mr. Yates (the agent of Mrs. Leigh) in this place.

JOHN BRADFORD, Ed. Ky. Gazette.

MR. WALTER'S CERTIFICATE.

Let this certify that I ALPH. WALTER, of Lou-

ville Ky, have laboured under an impediment of

speech of the very worst kind since I was four years old.

It was so great, that at times I have been for

minutes unable to utter any sound at all; I have al-

ways attended Mr. Yates' institution three weeks at Lexington and to day leave it radically cured, speaking

# The Gazette.

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 17, 1826.

MR. GOODACRE.—At the lecture delivered by Mr. Goodacre on Monday evening, introductory to his Astronomical course, the house was so crowded, that not more than half of the people attending could get in, in consequence of which a second lecture was given to the citizens last evening for the accommodation of such as could not get a place on Monday evening; the house was comfortably filled notwithstanding the unpromising appearance of the evening. Tuesday evening was given to the students of the University, of the Medical college, the Fayette Female Academy, and to the pupils of all the schools in Lexington. We have heard but one opinion expressed of these introductory lectures, and that is very flattering to Mr. Goodacre. The first lecture of the regular course will be delivered to-morrow evening.

On the 1st inst. a resolution was introduced in the Legislature of Tennessee, for "appointing a committee to confer with the supreme court on the subject of amending the present skeleton of a judiciary system." This resolution produced a debate (says the *Whig and Banner*) very unexpectedly in relation to the judiciary. This discussion, thus incidentally occurring, will at least have the effect of calling the attention of the Legislature to a matter of vital importance, and will probably soon be succeeded by a more systematic investigation of the questions involved in it. The judiciary committee we understand, are busily engaged in maturing and preparing a report on the subject."

## NOTES ON KENTUCKY; SECTION 13.

Early in August 1782, large detachments of Indian warriors from the Cherokee, Wyandots, Iowas and Pottowatomies, as well as from several other tribes bordering on the lakes, assembled in grand council at Chillicothe, where they were met by Simon Girty and M'Kee, two renegado white men, unprincipled in disposition, and stained with the blood of innocent women and children; their lives were assimilated to the customs and habits of the Indians, from which, and their general knowledge of the white people, they had acquired the confidence of the Indians, were faithful to their interests, and assisted at and were conspicuous in their councils.

Girty in order to inflame the minds of the young warriors against the Kentuckians, took an elevated stand, when he disengaged his arm from his blanket, assumed the attitude of an Orator, and to the painted savage assembly, equipped in all the habiliments of war, delivered the following address:

"BROTHERS.—The fertile region of Kentucky, is the land of cane and clover—spontaneously growing to feed the buffalo, the elk and the deer; there the bear and the beaver are always fat; the Indians from all the tribes, have had a right from time immemorial, to hunt and kill unmolested these wild animals, and bring off their skins, to purchase for themselves clothing.—To buy blankets for their backs and rum to send down their throats, to drive away the cold and rejoice their hearts after the fatigues of hunting and the toil of war. (great applause from the crowd.) But

"Brothers,

The long knives\* have overrun your country, and usurped your hunting grounds—they have destroyed the cane—trodden down the clover—killed the deer and the buffalo, the bear and the raccoon.—The beaver has been chased from his dam and forced to leave the country. (palpable emotion among the hearers.)

"Brothers,

The intruders on your lands exult in the success that has crowned their flagitious acts.—They are building cabins and making roads on the very ground of the Indian camp and war-path.—They are planting fruit trees and ploughing the lands where not long since were the cane break and clover field.—Was there a voice in the trees of the forest, or articulate sounds in the gurgling waters, every part of this country would call on you to chase away these ruthless invaders, who are laying it waste.—Unless you rise in the majesty of your might, and exterminate their whole race, you may bid adieu to the hunting ground of your fathers—to the delicious flesh of the animals with which it once abounded, and to the skins with which you were once enabled to purchase your clothing and your rum."

Inflamed to frenzy with this harangue, the young warriors expressed their approbation, and evinced their determination to comply with the recommendations of the speaker, by extending an outstretched arm towards Kentucky, (grasping the tomahawk) and sticking it into the ground with a hiedious yell. The old warriors signified their approbation by a loud sonorous *Grunt*.

No sooner had Girty concluded his harangue, than the Indians took up the line of march for Kentucky, with the determination first to take Bryan's station, after which to act as circumstances should direct.

Bryan's station contained about forty cabins, built so as to form a parallelogram of about 200 yards long and 50 wide, and where the houses did not join, the vacancy was filled up with pickets. The angles were strengthened by blockhouses which answered the purpose of bastions.

On the 15th day of August in the year 1782, this formidable savage army appeared in hostile array before Bryan's station; the inhabitants immediately on the discovery of their approach, closed the gates and made every preparation in their power to defend the place.

Bryan's station or fort, five miles North East from Lexington, became the most exposed point in Kentucky, after the destruction of Riddle's and Martin's stations in the year 1780. The death of William Bryan who died of a wound received near the month of June, encouraged his friends that they returned to North Carolina, and the greater part of the population from that state, left the fort about the same time, which would have so reduced

\* *Long knife*. A name by which the Virginians were designated by the Indians from other white people. Ed. Gaz.

The beaver built is *dam* to catch fish, and to secret the avenue to their houses. Ed. Gaz.

the strength, as to compel the remainder also to remove, if the fort had not acquired new strength in a number of families from Virginia.—Robert Johnson Esq. the father of the Hon. Richard M. Johnson, with several families of his connexions from the same section of Virginia, removed to Bryan's station, and kept up the strength of the place at what it had been, if not greater than at any former period.

It has been stated that Bryan's station was at that time the most exposed of the settlements in Kentucky, and that was to be ascribed to the residence of the hostile tribes and the guide they found in the Miami rivers on the north west side, and the Licking and Kentucky rivers on the south east of the Ohio. The former served to pilot them to the shores of the Ohio, and the latter served the same purpose to bring them to the vicinity of Bryan's station.—Lexington, Bryan's station, Boon's station, M'Gee's and Stroud's were the only places occupied on the north side of the Kentucky river, at the period of the formidable attack of Bryan's, which was conducted so secretly by Simon Girty and his brother James, that the fort was completely surrounded on the night of the 15th of August 1782; while the men, women and children slept quietly, not dreaming of danger until alarmed by the fire of the savages before sun rise, on those who first opened their doors.

The night before, news had been received that Capt. Holder with a party of men from M'Gee's and Stroud's stations, had been defeated, and the greater part of the force from Bryan's were preparing to march to that quarter; and if the Indians had delayed the fire one hour longer, the fort would have been reduced to a mere handful, as the men were on the eve of departing. The greater danger at home now called for united exertions of the whole country. Two men, Nicholas Tomlinson and Thomas Bell, were mounted on good horses, and sent off at the first fire to Lexington, on arriving there the force of that place had gone to Boon's station, on the way to Holder's assistance. Tomlinson and Bell followed and overtook them at Boon's station, where a force of 16 mounted men and about 30 on foot immediately started to the aid of the besieged fort.—The Indians agreeably to their mode of warfare, attempted to take the fort by a stratagem of the following nature:—It has already been stated, that the fire commenced early in the morning, this firing was by a party of 100 Indians on the south east side or angle of the fort, where the road from Lexington to Paris now passes, about 200 yards from the spot where Mr. Joseph Rogers resides at present.—The great body of the enemy (500) lay concealed in high weeds on the opposite side of the fort, within pistol shot of the spring, from which the supply of water was drawn.

The former practice of this fort was known, and the Indians expected every man to run to the spot where the firing commenced, which would leave it undefended on the side where the main body lay; but the number of guns discharged, and the near approach of the party, convinced the people of the fort that it was a plan to draw the men out, and instead of falling into this trap, every man went to work in repairing the fort, which required picketing in several places, and the women commenced supplying water from the very spring near the ambuscade of the enemy.—And although the Indians lay so near the spring, the women ventured to it from the fort, which the supply of water was drawn.

In recapitulating the preceding attack, there are some very singular circumstances, worthy of attention. The firing in the morning was in time to prevent the march of nearly all the men to a distant point, & the enemy so far overruled their plan, that instead of drawing the men out, every one prepared for a siege, and although there were more than one hundred guns discharged, not a solitary person was touched; the singular circumstance of the wind springing up from the east and saving the place from the flames; the fortunate passing out and return of Tomlinson and Bell, the two expressmen; and the passage of sixteen mounted men through a fire of several hundred Indians unhurt—all these things are singular. There were 560 Indians and about 60 Canadians and Tories, forming an army of more than 600, to fight 42 men. The whole number in the fort was 44 men, but two were sent off as expressmen, and two were killed in the fort. The persons killed were Mitchell and Atkinson; and Tomlinson slightly wounded in the arm, after his return from the express. The loss of the Indians was very considerable, but the precise number not known.

Nicholas Tomlinson continued one of the most active defenders of his country, and was employed in Harmer's expedition in 1790, as a spy—*at the defeat of the Ogelle, Tomlinson being in advance, was literally shot to pieces by an ambuscade of more than one thousand Indians.*

It was known to the savages\* that two men had been sent early in the morning on the direction to Lexington, and they formed a party of about 300 of their best warriors at the upper end of the lane leading to Lexington, to intercept the expected reinforcement, on the south east side of the fort. On the right of the present road to Paris, grew a field of more than 100 acres of corn, through which the Indians passed and repassed, from the encampment on the bank of the creek to the party at the head of the lane. At about 2 P. M. the men from Lexington and Boon's station arrived in sight of the fort, at a moment that the firing had ceased, and no indications of danger appeared; this reinforcement believed it had been a false alarm, and the 16 mounted men approached the fort the usual route along a narrow lane, which was lined for more than 100 yards by the enemy on both sides, who commenced a fire unperceived at a few feet distance. It is believed the great dust which was raised by the horses feet, in a considerable degree protected the party; they got safe into the fort without the slightest wound to man or horse, but the party on foot were less fortunate. They were approaching through the large corn field on the right, and could have passed into the fort unseen by the savages, but on hearing the firing at the head of the lane on their comrades, they ran to their aid without reflecting that from the number of guns that the force was an over match for them. When they reached the head of the lane, the mounted men were gone, and the enemy were in great force between them and the fort, augmenting every moment from the camp on the bank of the creek. A sharp firing

commenced, and nothing but the thickness of the corn saved this party of 30 brave men from destruction; two only were killed and four wounded.

The white men separated & sought safety in flight and the force of their rifles, in many instances where parties of 6 or 8 Indians were pursuing one man, they were kept off by a knowledge of the danger approaching a man with a gun in his hand, supposed to be loaded. James Girty, with half a dozen savage brethren, pushed on one of the white men so hard, that he fired, and Girty fell, which stopped the rest of the party, and saved the man from certain death. Unfortunately for many suffering victims who fell by the hands, or by the influence of this monster, he had bound to the strap of his powder horn, a piece of leather, just stolen from the tan vats, the folds of which saved him—and he only received a severe shock, which brought him to the ground. Mr. John Sharp, the father of the present jailor of Fayette, was of this party, and too firm to make his escape, if he had not been able to keep the Indians in pursuit at bay, from fear of his rifle, until he reached a thicket of cane.

In the evening the cattle and stock attempted to return, as usual, to the fort, and were mostly killed; the few sheep were totally destroyed.

He presumes his general knowledge of business will enable him to give satisfactory returns to all who may favor him with Consignments, and pledges himself, if assiduous attention, prompt obedience and implicit observance of the commands of his employers will obtain encouragement not to be found wanting in either.

To all his transactions he will be strictly governed by the general established and approved rules of Commission Merchants throughout the Western Country, and he hopes to receive such a share of public patronage as his exertions may deserve.

Lexington, Nov. 6. 1826—45f

## SELLING OFF BY AUCTION.

On Monday 20th, Tuesday 21st & Wednesday 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
Will be sold without reserve to close sundry Consignments, a general assortment of

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

CLOTHS; Cassimere; Cassinets, Vestings; Rose and Point Blankets, Flannels and Belize; Tartan and Circassian Plaids; Crapre and Muslin Robes; Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Silk, Flax and Bandana Handkerchiefs; Cambrics; Muslins; Sheetings and Shirtings; Bedding; Checks; Plaids and Irish Linens.

ALSO—A LAGE LOT OF

## HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

Merchants and others will do well to attend, as this will be the last sale this year.

I. LYON, auct'r.

November 10, 1826—45

## JAMES M. PIKE,

HAVING relinquished the Exchange Business, presents himself to his friends and the public generally, as an

## AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

IN LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,

And has taken the large and commodious Brick House on Main-street, belonging to the United States Bank, nearly opposite his late Exchange Office, where he resided.

He presumes his general knowledge of business will enable him to give satisfactory returns to all who may favor him with Consignments, and pledges himself, if assiduous attention, prompt obedience and implicit observance of the commands of his employers will obtain encouragement not to be found wanting in either.

To all his transactions he will be strictly governed by the general established and approved rules of Commission Merchants throughout the Western Country, and he hopes to receive such a share of public patronage as his exertions may deserve.

Lexington, Nov. 6. 1826—45f

## SECOND DRAWING

OF THE 11TH CLASS

## GRANDMA SONIC HALL LOTTERY,

Will positively take place on TO-MORROW.

\* TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS, BY WHICH

## \$ 1000

May be obtained, and it must be recollect'd, that in this popular Scheme, amounting to no less a sum than

14,000 DOLLARS!!!

There is but ONE BLANK TO A PRIZE. Tickets and shares in great variety of numbers for sale at PIKE'S Auction Rooms.

Lexington, Nov. 17 1826.

## J. M. PIKE, Manager.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

## Masonic Hall.

MR. GOODACRE'S FIRST LECTURE, on the Solar System, exemplified on the

GRAND ORRERY,

AND BY

## AUXILIARY DIAGRAMS,

Will be delivered on To-Morrow Evening, 18th inst

at 7 o'clock.

## TERMS OF THE EIGHT LECTURES.

TO THE WHOLE COURSE.—Ladies and Gentlemen, five Dollars; Children under 12 years of age, three Dollars. Tickets tra' sable.

TO EACH LECTURE.—Ladies and Gentlemen, one Dollar; Children half price.

Tickets are on sale, and Syllabuses of the course may be had gratis at the Books'ores, at Mr. Brennan's and at the Lecturer's private apartment in Mill-street, the second door above the entrance to Porter's Inn where he will be happy to see his friends any day from one to three o'clock.

Evenings of Lecturing—Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The course will not be repeated in Lexington.

November 17, 1826—46

## MRS. SAUNDERS

Has just received, and will open on Monday November 20, a splendid assortment of fashionables

## MILLINERY,

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' Velvet, Plush and Silk Hats, Caps, Turbans, Leghorn Bonnets and Flats, Superb Roll Curls, new style, black and white Ostrich Feathers, Winter Artificial Flowers, Veillets, Northumberland Point Capes, Blond Lace, Ladies' fringed Sashes; large and elegant assortment of RIBBONS, &c. &c. All of which are offered at the lowest price for cash.

Main-Street, Lexington, opposite the Court House. P. S. LEGHORNS repaired as usual.

November 17—46—5

## SHELBY HOTEL.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

THE subscriber has opened that

commodious three story Brick House on Main-street, near the Post-office, for PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT and BOARDERS.

THE FOLLOWING WILL BE HIS CHARGES:

Breakfast, dinner and supper, each . . . . . \$0 25

Lodging . . . . . 12

Travelers who enter for a few days, at . . . . . 50

Horse for 24 hours, . . . . . 43

Boarding per week, with lodging &c. . . . . 2 50

Do . . . . . 1 62

French Brandy and other foreign spirits, . . . . . 64

For each drink at the bar, . . . . .

By the deacon, in punch or toddy, in private rooms proportionate.

Newspapers, particularly those devoted to Adams and Jackson, will be kept. And as it is my interest to be attentive, & great promises are withheld, leaving to those who may favor me with a call, the liberty to say well or ill of

J. HENDLEY,

Lexington, Nov. 17, 1826—46f

## STRAYED OR STOLEN

## POETRY.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Behold him on the highest peak,  
Projecting o'er the sea,  
Press'd close upon by those who seek,  
To set his spirit free.

A single step, if he press on,  
He meets the surge below;  
If he returns, he falls upon  
The Falchions of the foe.

What think you of his wretched flight?  
Is he in dark despair?  
Oh! no—for he bards a light,  
Refulgent shining there.

That light is Horr—cheers his soul,  
It sets the priser free;  
Nought can its power on him control,  
None can its force foresee.

Thus Horr, the wretched man's best friend,  
In time of greatest need,  
Supports his spirits to the end,  
And proves a friend indeed. OSCAR.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

## SURNAMES.

Men were once surnamed from their shape or estate  
(You all may have history worn it.)  
There was Lewis the Bulky, and Henry the Great,  
John Luckland, and Peter the Hermit.  
But now, when the door plates of Mister and Dame  
Are read, each so constantly varies  
From the owner's trade, figure and calling; surnames  
Seem given by the rule of contraries.

Mr. Box though provoked, never doubles his fist,  
Mr. Burns in his grates has no fuel,  
Mr. Plyfair won't catch at hazard or whist,  
Mr. Coward was wing'd in a duel.  
Mr. Wise is a dunce, Mr. King is a Whig,  
Mr. Coffin's uncommonly sprightly,  
And huge Mr. Little broke down in a gig,  
While driving fat Mrs. Goliath.

Mrs. Drinkwater's apt to indulge in a dram,  
Mrs. Angel's an absolute fury.  
And neek Mr. Lion let fierce Mr. Lamb  
Tweak his nose in the lobby of Drury.  
At Bath, where the feeble go more than the stout,  
(A conduct well worthy of Nero.)  
Over poor Mrs. Lightfoot, confined with the gout,  
Mr. Heaviside danced a Bolero.

Miss Joy, wretched maid when she chose Mr. Love,  
Found nothing but sorrow await her;  
She now holds in wedlock, as true as a dove,  
That fondest of mates, Mr. Hayter.  
Mr. Oldcafe dwells in a modern-built hut,  
Miss Sage is of madcaps the archest.

Mr. Child, in a passion, knocked down Mr. Rock,  
Mr. Stone, like an aspen leave shivers,  
Miss Pool used to dance but she stands like a stock  
Ever since she became Mrs. Rivers.  
Mr. Swift hobbles onward, no mortal knows how,  
He moves as though cords had entwined him  
Mr. Metcalf ran off, upon meeting a cow,  
With pale Mr. Turnbull behind him.

Mr. Barker's as mute as a fish in the sea,  
Mr. Miles never moves on a journey,  
Mr. Gotobed sits up till half after three,  
Mr. Makepeace was bred an attorney,  
Mr. Gardner can't tell a flower from a root,  
Mr. Wilde from timidly draws back,  
Mr. Rider performs all his journeys on foot,  
Mr. Foote all his journeys on horseback.

Mr. Penny, whose father was rolling in wealth,  
Knick'd down all the fortune his dad won,  
Lage Mr. Le Fever's the picture of health,  
Mr. Goodenough is but a bad one.  
Mr. Cruikshank crept into three thousand a year,  
By showing his leg to an heiress—  
Now I hope you'll acknowledge I've made it quite clear  
Surnames ever goes by contraries.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A person asking how it happened, that many beautiful ladies took up with indifferent husbands, after many fine offers, was thus aptly answered by a mountain maiden. A young friend of hers requested her to go into a delightful canebrake, and get him the handsomest reed. She must get it in once going through, without turning. She went, and coming out, brought him quite a meadow reed, when he asked her if that was the handsomest she saw. "O no," she replied, "I saw many finer, as I went along, but I kept on, to hopes of a much better, until I had got nearly through, and then I was compelled to take up with any one I could find."

*Delicate Compliment.*—A young lady being dressed by a gentleman much older than herself, observed to him, the only objection she had to an union with him, was the probability of his dying before her, and leaving her to feel the sorrows of widowhood. To which he made the following ingenious and delicate complimentary reply:—"Blessed is the man that has a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall be doubled."

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

*Detraction.*—The lies of an angry detractor are more various than the colours of the prismatic glass; more fantastic in shape than the creation of a poet's eye, which gives to any nothing a local habitation and a name. To combat them is to beat the air. Though the phantoms rise like the heads of the Hydra, time usually destroys them.

*Winter.*—The length of the evenings in winter, which renders it necessary to find some sedentary and domestic diversion, may also contribute to render reading a more favorite amusement in winter than in summer. Books enable the imagination to create a summer in the midst of frost and snow; and with the assistance of a cheerful fire, whose comfortable warmth supplies the absence of the sun, the winter may be made as pleasant as the season of eternal breeze or solar effulgence.

*Definition of a Lady's Album.*—An instrument of torture invented by some cruel fair one to rack the brains of her male acquaintance.

*Head Dresses.*—A quaint writer observes that "the most elegant women, in the most classical times, adorned their heads with ornaments which raised them so high, as to leave it a matter of doubt whether the head was a part of the body, or the body a part of the head."

*Definition of a woman.*—A wicked old Greek writer gave the following very singular definition: "Woman is an animal delighting in fury."

*Solid Comfort.*—May be copiously derived from the following sources:—A quiet conscience; health; liberty; one's time one's own; or if not, usefully, in necessarily and moderately employed by others; freedom from inordinate passions of all kinds; a habit of living with one's income, and of saving something for extraordinary occasions; an ability arising from rational economy to defray all necessary and moderate expenses; a habit of good humor, and aptitude to be pleased rather than offended; a propensity for adversity, love for one's family; sincerity to friends; benevolence to mankind, and piety to God.

*Matriemony.*—Experience has long pronounced those marriages the happiest, in which the contracting parties are of a condition nearly equal; so that when the first ardors of love are abated by time, neither can assume a superiority, or think it a concession to have succeeded to the nuptial alliance.

*Wrens.*—The Raleigh Register repeats the declaration, which is attested by certificates, that a cloth saturated with a solution of common salt, applied to wrens will certainly remove them.

*Warm Cap.*—A few days ago a teamster passed through the streets with a cap on his head, which was made of a hornet's nest; and many people were surprised to see how calm a man could be with a hornet's nest about his ears.

*Violent Death.*—The Charleston Courier says two deer were found dead a few days since, in St. Thomas' Parish, with their horns so firmly locked together as to render it impossible to separate them; now that their heads have been severed from their bodies, without breaking the horns.

*French Opera.*—It is said that French Opera Corps is in New York, and negotiations are pending to introduce French Operas and plays twice a week at the Chatham Theatre. What next?

## FROM THE TRENTON EMPORIUM.

A little money is a good thing in the outset of life, if a person has wisdom to make a right and judicious use of it. But the head and the pocket must balance well—the scale must be equilibrated—for if one or the other kicks the beam, a loss will in most cases ensue. If you have too little wit, the world will over reach you; if too much, you will out wit yourself. In either case, ten chances to one, your purse, or rather the contents of it, will slip through your fingers. A among the dangers to which hereditary wealth subjects us, are pride, indolence, extravagance, and the smaller the portion of our inheritance, the more danger is there. But what is most extraordinary is that these very evils, are often born up in the cradle with the child, cherished with growth, and instilled into all his habits as he passes thro' the routine of his education, by parental care and misjudging affection.

Cornelia was an heiress. That is, she was worth some thousands of dollars—I never knew exactly the sum; common report speaks the whole truth in these matters, and it is rather unmanly to inquire very particularly into a lady's fortune. She was indulged by her kind friends abroad, sent to the most fashionable school. The mistress duly advised that she was a peculiarly delicate girl, with most exquisite sensibilities, and a rare genius; and was to be treated with all becoming tenderness and consideration. There she learned a few of the useful and a great many of the ornamental branches taught in such seminaries; and was finally dispatched to a boarding school to finish her education; a polite, fashionable, elegant education; with which the adjective "useful," had very little, if anything to do.

She was now an accomplished lady; she understood French and painting; was versed in Belles Letters; knew something of philosophy, natural and moral; had gone the round of the sciences; wrote poetry, kept an album; understood music, and was finally fitted out at home with a fine parlour and a piano. "What a fine lady"—said the wondering villagers—"what a fine lady; how fashionable; how perfectly genteel."

*Sensibility.*—A lady who made pretensions to the most refined feelings, went to her butcher to re-instate with him on his cruel practises. "How" said she, "can you be so barbarous as to put innocent little lambs to death?" "Why not madam, you would not eat them alive would you?"

*Plurality of Wives.*—A man who had passed for a respectable lumber merchant was recently brought before the police court in London, charged with having, in the space of twelve months, formed six or seven different marriages.

*Elegant Extract.*—The female mind is naturally credulous, affectionate and in its attachment ardent;—it is in her peculiar situation, her assiduities must in any degree be culpable, let us remember that this is but a frail vessel of refined clay. When the awful record of her errors is enrobed, may that sigh which was breathed for the misery of a fellow mortal wash away the scroll, and the tears which flowed for the calamities of others, doat the memorial down the stream of oblivion! On the errors of women let us look with the allowance and humanity of men. Enchanted women, thou balm of life's soother of sorrow! solace of the soul! how dost thou lessen the load of human misery, and lead the wretched into the valley of delight! without thee how heavily would men drag through a dreary world; but if the white hand of a fascinating female be twined around his arm, how joyous, how lightly doth he trip along the path!

The warm and tender friend who in the most trying situations, retains her fondness, and in every change of fortune preserves unabated love, ought to be embraced as the best benison of heaven—the companion of earthly happiness. Let a man draw such a prize in the lottery of life, and glide down the stream of existence with such a partner; neither the cold averted eye of the summer friend, nor the frowns of an adverse fortune should produce a pang, nor excite a murmur.—*Ireland's Works.*

*A Sailor's description of Hunting.*—Going to see my father the other day, he ax'd me to take a voyage a hunting with him. So when the swabber had rigged the horses, they brought me one to stow myself on board of—one that they told me was in such right trim, she would go fast on any task as a Faulksome cutter. So I got aloft, and clapped myself athwart ship, and made as much way as the best o' em'; and to the windward of a gravel pit, we espied a hare at anchor; and so we weighed and bore away, and just as I had overtaken her, my horse came plump ashore upon a rock—the back stay broke

—she pitched me over the forecastle, came keel upwards, and unshipped my shoulder, and hung me if ever sail on land privateering again.

A man lately made a Justice of the peace, was asked what would be done with the man who committed Suicide? The squire answered with much magisterial gravity, that he must be confined in the State prison to hard labor during life.

*Sensibility.*—A lady who made pretensions to the most refined feelings, went to her butcher to re-instate with him on his cruel practises. "How" said she, "can you be so barbarous as to put innocent little lambs to death?" "Why not madam, you would not eat them alive would you?"

*Plurality of Wives.*—A man who had passed for a respectable lumber merchant was recently brought before the police court in London, charged with having, in the space of twelve months, formed six or seven different marriages.

## THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC

IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED TO THE

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

AT the corner of Main and Main-cross Streets, (recently occupied by E. Yeiser and next door to his present Currying shop) which is now opened by

THOMAS MOUAT & CO.

## AS A GROCERY STORE AND BAKE HOUSE,

Where they offer for sale as low as can be purchased in any other store in town, a choice selection of Groceries, among which are

LOAF and LUMP SUGAR,

New Orleans do

Coffee, Tea and Chocolate,

Pepper and Alspice,

Cloves and Ginger,

Almonds and Raisins,

Nutmegs and Cinnamon,

Mackerel, Codfish, smoked Herrings and Salmon

in kgs.

Port, Claret, Madeira and Teneriffe Wine

Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey,

Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,

Gun powder and Shot,

Madder, Copperas and Allum,

Logwood and Camwood,

Pine and Pigeon Tobacco,

Spanish and common Cigars,

Glass and Queensware

Satin Cotton

Bed-Cords and Plow-lines, single or by the dozen

Cut Nails and Brads

Flour by the bbl. cwt or smaller quantity to suit purchasers.

And every other article usually called for at a Grocery.

THE BAKING BUSINESS

Will be under the immediate superintendence of

Mr. McOuat, whose known experience in the business

renders it unnecessary to say more to the public, than

that they may depend at all times upon being furnished

with good fresh BREAD, RUSK &c. together with buttermilk, Boston and Water CRACKERS, by the bbl. kkg. or pound—which they warrant shall not be inferior to any made in the state.

\* \* \* They hope to receive such a share of public patronage as their attention to business and exertions to

make them as good as their merit.

Lexington July 3rd 1826—27—tf

G. W. ANDERSON.

## MARXIS VIRDEN.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public

that he has commenced the above business in

Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experi-

ence in one of the principal cities in Europe, and

the United States also; he flatters himself he will

produce articles in his line equal to any in the Uni-

versity suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach

Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will

sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the

Western Country to give a preference to their own

manufacture.

N. B. A constant supply of batters WOOL on

hand. PATRICK GEOHEGAN.

January 13th, 1825—2—tf

TAKEN UP.

THE above sum will be given to any person who

will apprehend and lodge in the jail of this town

RANDAL W. SMITH;

said Smith is about 43 years of age, spare made,

thin visage, dark eyes and hair, and nearly 6 ft high it is

said he has a scar somewhere on his cheek or jaw. He

has resided some years near the banks of the Ohio, about 3 miles above the mouth of Salt river.

Information where the reward can be obtained, can be had of the Editor of the Gazette.

The atrocious murder of Dr. BROWN, on Friday last,

by the said Smith, who at the same time shot his fa-

ther in law, will doubtless stimulate the exertions of

every well disposed citizen, to bring him to justice.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825—30—tf

SAMUEL COOLIDGE.

20—tf.